which come from the Cult-2 States

The Winooski at Vera Cruz with Special Bespatches Looking for the Susquehanna.

MAXIMILIAN ON HIS TRAVELS.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

Movements of the French and Liberals.

OUR SPECIAL VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WINDOWS AFTER THE SURQUEILANNA. double ender United States steamer Wind mems to have the slightest knowledge. She brings special despatches for Lieutenant General Sherman and Minister Campbell, which she received from a quarantised New York transport at Havana. The Wincoski Tampico twice, but could see nothing of her

fearly two millions of specie were brought down from country on Wednesday for shipment to France. It is not say much for the energy of our frends, the male, that they allowed this pretty little sum to pass sugh them at night with an escent of only eighty diese. They had force enough to have gobbled up the cole train, buillon, beliers and escort, but they let the

is latitude the captain may propose but the disposes. A heavy norther blowing all yester-vented the Winoceki or any other vessel leaving by the will probably get off to-day.

Diaz, the ablest of the liberal commi

ing on heromousing men in three original property of three thousing men in three original places. The place of the post, has rempendence, which I enclose, has passed between the place of the place of

CHIMDAIRCA, Mexico, Nov. 22, 1866.

Descripto was evacuated by the French on the 13th intent and by the Mexican Imperialists on the 17th. It was immediately occupied by the advance force of General Aranda, who then, set his whole army in motion to follow and harass the retreating imperialists. Their line of march is to Zacatecas, seventy-one langues distant by the road. Sombrevets and Fresnillo will be evacuated in quick succession, and great preparations are making to evacuate Zacatecas, now closely present by Governor Anna with the liberal forces of that lists. Zacatecas will fall by the 1st of December before the united forces of Aranda and Anza, which will sumber from six to seven thousand men.

The advance force of General Escobedo, under Trevino, is now within thirty miles of San Luis Potost, which the imperialists are obliged to evacuate or be surrounded, for the city of Zacatecas taken, the forces of Aranda, Anza and Escobedo will hem in San Luis Potost, which the imperialists are obliged to evacuate or be surrounded, for the city of Zacatecas taken, the forces of Aranda, Anza and Escobedo will hem in San Luis Potost, Mazatian must now be entirely abandoned. It has easy been held lately by the French men-of-war.

A portion of Coronous's force, of Stonion, is already in Indies, the liberals are thundering "all round the circle." The imperialists will now occupy the line of San Bias on the Pacific, Guadalajara, Guanajarato, Querotero and Vera Cruz. This will be their northern line, and Guanajurato will be its northern outpost.

The city of Chinadana is jubilant; bells are ringing and guns firing.

The arrest of Santa Anna and Ortega is looked upon by the Mexican republican government as of more value great the service of the imperials from Durango, It will save Mexico many troubles, and will de more for her progress than is even dreamed of.

where those officers enumerated were ordered to retuse him admittance to their districts and, if possible, secure his person and seize the arms and ammunition in his possosion.

VEGA'S MOVEMENTE.

Hereby hangs a tale. About three years ago Placido Vega was Governor of Simdoa and, by virtue of his office, a general in the Mexican Army. Trobles had the proper person in the Mexican Army. Trobles had the proper person in the Mexican Army. Trobles had the proper person in the United States. A grand pow-wow was held, and it was determined that money must be raised and a proper person must be appointed to expend such money for the purposes required. After much talk it was concluded that no person was so trustworthy as the Governor, and therefore by resolution the money was ordered placed in his hands, and he was requested to vacute his chair for a short time and proceed to San Francisco and expend the funds, which amounted to about \$700,000, in the purchase of such commodities as would best jeeve the interests of Mexico. Vega accepted, and, after installing the Vice Gefe Politico in the governmental seat, doparted for California, carrying with him the larver portion of a million of dollars. Vega remained in California until July last, and it is said he expended the money, but for what purpose does not appear. In July he left San Francisco with an escort of thirty-two Americans, and had in his possession about ten thousand dollars worth of erms, consisting principally of Prussian muskets—with bore sufficient to carry a pink eye postice—Enfield rifled muskets, generally out of order, and connecticut breech loaders, weighing fifteen pounds and carrying balls four to the ounce. With these splendid weapons Vega and party landed at the mouth of the state, worth of erms, consisting principally of Prussian back to its own soil and Vega received a slight intimation that trees were plenty in Sinnioa and ropes could be borrowed. This intimation came from Corona indirectly, being enunciated by his creatures, the civil officers of

OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

1. The money necessary for various county departments, for police, education, &c., are appropriated in one annual sum to the chiefs of the various bureaus, and the details of its expenditure are not accessible to the public.

2. The salaries of all county officials, amounting to \$1,000,000 per annum, are paid by the Comptroller monthly, and do not appear in the proceedings of the Board.

3. The Supervisors, from time to time, have passed resolutions directing the Comptroller to pay, without limit, the drafts draw upon the public treasury by various committees of the Board. These expenditures do not appear in the published proceedings, and many of the worst jobs are passed in this manner and concealed from the public.

4. In the official proceedings of the Supervisors, which are published regularly under the direction of the Board it is their custom to entirely outlit and suppress such of their transactions as are likely to excite public criticism. With this explanation we give a summary of the most important of their operations which are to be found on record:

The Board met on January 9, and organized by the

which he imperialists are deligned to exicate or be large smalled, for the city of Academics Takes, the first content of the c

HEW YORK CITY GOVERNMENT -- 1867

MRALD. TURSDAT, JANUARY 1, 1867.

mont, which was reduced on personal property from \$400,000 to \$225,000.

May 22.—Newspaper bills, emounting to \$26,700, were received; the sum of \$13,623 was inserted in the tax levy to cover a defalcation of one of the clerks of the Superior Court; bills for disbursements in riot suits, \$2,664 53, were paid; also Cornell's bill for from on Court House, \$6,538 95; Re. & Co., stationery, \$15,865 55; J. O. Seymour & Co., for stationery, \$1,502 40, and Keyser & Co.'s bill for taking down stoves, amounting to \$6,639 46.

Juns 15.—The Comptroller sent in a communication stating that a number of the principal annual appropriations were already exhausted, sithough the year was not yet half completed, and requesting the Board to pass up more bills chargeable to such appropriations. At this meeting six keepers of armories were appointed at \$45 per month; bills were passed for Cornell & Co., iron, \$24,509 75; pay roll of persons employed on Court House, \$18,900; County Clerk's fees, \$1,214 89; Shratiff's fees, three months, \$5,416 16; A. J. Garvey, plastering, \$2,893 50; J. O. Seymour & Co., stationery, \$5,746 75, and Roe & Co., stationery, \$4,182 70.

House, \$18,000; Counsy Chans, \$5,416 16; A. J. Garvey, pine ill's fees, three months, \$5,416 16; A. J. Garvey, pine tering, \$1,833 50; J. O. Seymour & Co., stationery, \$5,746 75, and Roo & Co., stationery, \$4,182 70.

June 18, At this meeting ten additional court attendants were appointed, at \$1,000 per annum for each; a bill of Cornell & Co. for from on Court House, \$7,8420, was paid, and the City was divided into twenty-one Assembly districts.

sociation shows the amount thus paid to be about \$19,000.

Juzy 24. Seven additional armorers were appointed at \$45 per month; \$350 was donated to each of the cierks in the Mayor's office; a bill of New York Printing Company for printing report of the Investigating Committee.

\$7,718 75, was paid, together with John Sniffer's bill for carpenter work on armories, \$1,839 50; Cornell & Co.'s bill for iron on Court House, \$6,988 86, and \$9,326 90 for payment to employes on Court House, \$10,315; Cornell & Co., Iron on Court House, \$11,527 67; pay roll on the same, \$5,211 70; John Sniffen, carpentr work on armories, \$5,681 06; A. Hall, Jr., painting same, \$1,446 95; A. J. Garvey, plastering, \$1,006. The Board than ordered the New York Printing Company to print the full details of the late State canvass. It is estimated that this job will cost over \$100,000.

Atul 20. Bills were paid to various parties, among them the following:—New York Printing Company; \$3,625; A. Hall, Jr., painting, \$2,169; A. J. Garvey, \$1,522 75; persons employed on Court House, \$5,162 40. The Board also granted \$1,500 additional to the Comptroller for contingencies.

yed in the conduct and management of public affairs." this meeting bills were paid to Roc & Co., stationery, 408 85; A. Hall, Jr., painting, \$1,287; John Suiffen, penters, \$6,269 35; Cornell, sron on Court House,

\$1,408 85; A. Hall, Jr., painting, \$1,287; John Seifien, carpenners, \$6,269 36; Cornell, ron on Court House, \$2,204 21.

Serr. 3. The Board made additional appropriations of \$45,000 for armores and \$185,000 for Hariem bridge. They appointed five additional keepers of armories and paid Court House bills amounting to \$15,328 44; a bill to A. J. Garvey, \$1,789 25 for pisstering an armory, and \$6,898 10 to the Transcript for publishing report of Investigating Committee.

SEIT. 17. Leased second story of 699 Broadway for armory, at \$4,000 per annum, for five years, and paid Court House bills amounting to \$12,090 32, and a bill of \$1,684 to A. Hall, Jr., for painting an armory. 2EIT. 21. Leased No. 19 avenue A, for five years, at \$3,500 per annum, for an armory, and paid bills for fitting up armories to John Smiffen, \$4,572 48; A. Hall, Jr., \$1,619; A. J. Garvey, \$1,688 50, and Ingersoll & Co., \$3,832; also paid N. Y. Printing Co. \$2,520, and appropriated an additional \$100,000 for the Record Company of the Action Science, and Science,

\$6,532; also paid N. Y. Printing Co. \$5,229, and appropriated an additional \$100,000 for the Record Commission swindle. The Board at this meeting also authorized the appointment of eight extra naturalization clerks.

Ocr. S. Bills were passed for materials and services on the new Court House, amounting to \$19,938 99, and a large number of petitioners were relieved from taxation.

Ocr. 17. Bills for copying tax books were paid, amounting to \$14,705; also bill of fuel, \$3,316 25; furniture, \$6,571 2b; payroll of employes on Court House, \$4,963 84; Cornell & Co. for iron, \$18,910 21; A. J. Garvey, plastering armory, \$2,953; A. Hall, Jr painting, \$1,202 75; John Sniffen, carpenter work on same \$4,255 83.

ing to \$18,700; Also Ont of them, \$2,310 25; Intritore, \$4,085 24; Cornell & Co. for iron, \$18,910 21; A. J. Garvey, plastering armory, \$2,085; A. Hall, Jr. plaining, \$1,202 75; John Shiffen, carponter work on same \$4,255 53.

Nov. S. Pand bills to Roe & Co. for stationery, \$4,274 25.

N. Y. Printing Co., printing ballote, \$2,770; K. Y. Printing Co., printing ballote, \$2,770; K. Y. Printing Co., printing ballote, \$2,770; K. Y. Printing Co., printing district maps, \$10,000; plumbing, \$2,845 84; furniture for Supreme Court, \$4,008; J. Shiffen, carponter work on armory, \$1,511 77; Cornell & Co., iron, \$17,697 40; pay roll on Court House, \$4,800, and three months' fees to cornorers, \$9,226 67.

Nov. 12.—Appointed two additional cleaners at \$45 seach per month; authorized the Recorder and Cisy Judge to take private offices at \$2,000 per annum rent for each; appointed L. Germet a City Marshai; appointed the following bills to be paid —A. J. Garvey, plastering armory, \$4,572 50; ingersell & Co., furniture, \$2,377 10; Roe & Co., stationery, \$4,488 10; J. O. Seymour & Co., stationery, \$4,589 10; Cornell & Co., fron, \$17,089 17; and Court House pay roll, \$5,646 37.

Dre. 5.—The Clerks to Cauvassers were paid \$2,000, a large number of persons were relieved from tastion, and the following bills were allowed:—Roe & Co., stationery, \$5,000 87; J. O. Seymour & Co., stationery, \$5,100 15; A. J. Garvey, plastering armory, \$1,843 45; carpets and furniture for the same, \$6,000; Newser & Co., putting up stoves, \$1,592 11; Trans-rpy printing election restrues, \$1,546 85; New York Printing Company, printing ballota, \$2,270 50; Cornell & Co., tron on Court House, \$2,300 and the following bills were also allowed:—Roe & Co., stationery, \$4,000 and travious other persons on an argregate of about \$700,000; they gave J. Thatcher, Clerk to Bank Committee, \$800 and raised the salaries of one hundred and one Court attendants to \$1,200 each per annum. They also passed a resistation over the liayor's veto appointed, \$2,500 and the ballote of t

Arreat Ball at the Arren House.—Last evening Mesura Stetson & Co., proprietors of the Aster House, gave the twenty-fourth annual ball to their employes. The principal dining room had been very handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the festivities were participated in by about five tandred persons, many distinguished guests being present. Dancing commenced about eight o'clock to the fine scusic of Dodworth's band, and under the able management of the Mossra. Stetson, aided by Mr. Brown, steward of five hotel, and the "irrepressible" Banta, the enjoyment of the numerous guests was as great as was the good spirit engendered between the employee and their employers.

MAYOR—Elected by the people,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Marshals—Appointed by the Mayor,
Thomas Tappen.
COMPTRULER—Elected by the people.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
Ointed 3: the Comptroller—R. A. Storrs, Deputy;
Herring, Auditor; H. Suyder, Amsistant; H. P.
tok, Bookseeper; Wakeman H. Dikeman, Stock
C. W. Lawrence, Comptroller's Clerk.
REGISTRE—Elected by the people,
GENERAL C. G. HALPINE.
OINTED BY TO SAVERS, Deputy.
TY CHARRILLAIN—Appointed by the Mayor, &c.,
DANIEL DEVLIN.
SURROGATE—Elected by the people.
G. J. TUCKER.
OINTED BY TO TO THE STORY OF THE STOR

risors—John Murphy, Receiver; John F. Roberts of Arrears.

A Vredenburgh, First Clerk; J. J. Sillcock, Collector of Arrears.
Carrow Aquebuct Department—Appointed by Mayor and Common Council:—

President—John J. Bradley.
Assistant Commissioner—Robert L. Darragh.
Chief Engineer—Alfred W. Craven.
Clerk—Henry L. Robertson.
Contract Clerk—Alexander F. Dodge.
Messenger—John J. Coucklin.

Burkat of Water Reserve.
Water Registrar—W. H. McKinney.
Assistant Water Registrar—Makenney.
Mater Purveyor—William Walsh.
Clerk—Alexander F. Dodge.
Keeper of District Reserveir—B. G. Roe.
Street Commissioner—Geo. W. McLean.
Deputy threet Commissioner—Wm. M. Tweed.
Deputy threet Commissioner—Wm. M. Tweed.
Deputy of the Collector of Assessments—Thomas E.

Smith.

Bureau of Wharves—Robert Earl.

Bureau of Lands and Places—Alexander Ward.

Bureau of Repairs and Supplies—James L. Miller.

Bureau of Department Superintendent of Repairs
Supplies—Charlos Boice.

Bureau of Roads—Isaac Edwards.

Superintendent Street Improvement—James Haye

COUNTY CLERK—Elected by the people.

WILLIAM C. CONNER.

Appeinted by the County Clerk—Jos. H. Te

SHERFF—Elected by the people.

JOHN KELLY.

Appointed by the Sheriff,
ens, Under Sher-John McKeon, Deputy.
John Caffrey, Deputy.
T. H. Ferris, Deputy.
unian, Deputy.
John C. Lyst, Deputy.
Wm. Dunham, Deputy.
Lilly, Deputy.
Byrne, Deputy.
Lan of Aldermen.—Elected by the people.

Dist. J. O. Stevens, Observed.

id.

John Lynch, Deputy.

Joseph Cornell, Deputy.

Thomas Durlap, Deputy.

George Coffin, Deputy.

Bernard Reilly, Deputy.

Andrew L. Byrne, Deputy.

Boan of Aubsents.

1—John Moore.
2—Thomas Coman.
3—Michaei Norton.
4—Charles NeBrien.
5—Eugene Ward.
6—Joseph Shannon.
7—Wm. B. White.
8—Wm. L. Ely.
2—Don Alonzo Cuhiman.
Clerk of the Board, David T. Valentine.
Board of Councilms.—Elected by the people.
Dief.

Die. 6. James G. Brinkman, is:

-Hugh O'Brien,
Bryan Reilly,
Cornelius Flynn,
John Stacom.
James Long.

-William Lamb, Peter Culkin, James McVeany, William Terhune

James G. Brinkman
Bernard Konney.

John S. Gilmore,
John Webber,
Thomas Murray,
Hugh Turner,
Walter B. Roberts.

Henry Murray,
Francis A. Thomas,
Stephen Roberts,
John Hart,
George W. Cregier. Patrick Gibney.

Thomas F. Daly,
Nicholas Segar,
Anthony Hartman
Clerk of the Board,
Conoxyga Edwin M. Haggerty. John Wildey, Jr., William C. Gover,

William C. Gov Elected by the people Walter Roche, Henry Smith, Joan Fox, Andress Willmann, James Hayes, BOARD OF SUPER drew Bleakley, exander Shaler, ershon N. Herman, rison Blunt, Blum M. Tweed,

BOARD OF ER Dist.
4 - Samuel P. Pattered
5 - S. Weir Rosevett,
Richard Warren,
Wm. H. Neisson,
6 - James M. McLean,
Jam's M. Post,
Peter H. Jackson.
7 - Wm. Hitchman,
Richard L. Larrem

Appointed

John O. Stone, M. D.

James Crane, M. D.

James Crane, M. D.

Senate.

Jackson S. Shultz, Presid't.

John G. Bergen.

Benj, F. Manierre, Treas.

Hon, C. Acton.

Joseph S. Bosworth.

Kimmons Clark, Secretary.

METROPOLITAS FIRE COMMISSIONERS — Appointed by Governor and Senate.

Chas. C. Pinckney, Pres't.

J. G. Abbe.

P. W. Engs, Treasurer.

Chas. E. Gildersleeve, Secretary.

Commissioners of Emmanton—Elected and appointed by Governor and Senate.

Gulian C. Verplanck.

Cyrus Curtis.

Cyrus Curtis.

H. G. Stebbins, President.

A. A. Low.

Wilson G. Hunt.

The Mayors of New York

and Brooklyn.

Commissioners of The Central Park.—Appointed by Governor and Senate.

H. G. Stebbins, President.

M. H. Grinnell, Vice President.

M. H. Grinnell, Vice President.

A. A. Low.

H. G. Stebbins, President.

M. H. Grinnell, Vice President.

A. A. Low.

H. Groen.

H. Green, Treasurer and Comptroiler.

Thos. C. Fields, Secretary.

Andrew H. Green.

H. Green.

H. M. Blatchford.

H. H. Grinnell.

Waldo Hutchina,

M. H. Grinnell.

Commissioners of Charilles and Comptroiler.

M. H. Grinnell.

Commissioners of Charilles and Comptroiler.

M. H. Grinnell.

Commissioners of Charilles and Comptroiler.

H. M. Blatchford.

M. H. Grinnell.

COMMUSSIONESS OF CHARITIES AND CONDECTION.—Appointed by Governor and Senate.

Isaac Bell. James B. Nicholson.

James Bowen. Owen W. Brennan.

The following named persons will constitute the city and county governments for the year 1867:—
Mayor—Samuel Booth.
Comptroller—Thomas H. Faron.
City Treasurer—N. B. Morse.
Collector of Taxes—Leanc Badeau.
Auditor—James McLear.
Swreet Commissioner—Robert Furey.
Corporation Counsel—J. G. Schumaker.
City Clerk—Henry McCloskey.
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
Wurds.

City Clerk—Henry McCloss
Words.

1—John Cashow,
2—Francis Markey,
3—Theo. Hinsdale,
4—Thomas Mercein,
5—Thomas Ennis,
6—James O'Brien,
7—Thos. Sieers,
8—Dewitt C. Daniels,
9—B. J. Hathaway,
10—J. G. Bergen,

Wards. ALDERKEN.
Warde.
11—J. C. Carman,
12—Dennis O'Keete,
13—W. W. Armfeid,
14—Philip Brady,
15—Alex. Cunningham,
16—Herman L. Guck,
17—Arch. M. Blies,
18—Joseph Martin,
19—George H. Fishen,
20—R. M. Whitney.

20—R. M. Whitney.
BUTTANNORS.
Wardz.
15—John Dugan,
16—Henry Wills,
17—Stephen A. Clark,
18—A. Vanderwort,
19—Fred. Scholes,
20—William M. Luttle,
New Utrecht—W. J. Crop-Words.

1—Conklin Sprague,
2—James Hanley,
2—James Hanley,
3—Dwight Johnson,
4—E. D. White,
5—Donnelly,
6—W. J. Osborns,
7—E. W. Bloom,
7—E. W. Bloom,
9—Thounas Cassidy,
10—D. S. Voorhees,
11—William Howell,
12—Thouas Foran,
13—Smith, Platbush—P. S. Crooke, New Lotts—Gilliam Schenck, Gravesend-J. J. Stillwell Fintlands-John L. Ryder

JUDICIARY.

City Judge—George Thompson.
Police Justice—James H. Cornwall.
Justices of the Peace—James Buckley, Michael
Waish, H. F. Morehouse, Anthony Welter and Abram H.

Dailey.

Sheriff—Patrick Campbell.

County Clerk—John J. White.

Burogate—Wm. J. Veoder.

County Treasurer—Thomas Gardiner.

Superintendents of the Poor—J. Delaney, F. B. Kirby,

J. Altenbrand, J. Montgomery and W. E. Bennett.

Governor R. L. Pation, of South Carolina, is stopping at the Fifth Arence Hotel.

Lieutenant Colonel D. G. Houston, of the U. S. A., is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Major Charles McL. Knoz, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander B. J. Cromwell, of Philadelphia; Colonel Keliogg, of the United States Army, and A. McKinier, of Monireal, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

A mckinier, of Montreal, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Speaker Colfax completed his lecturing tour at Paterson, N. J., last evening. He will spend New Year's Day in this city, and receive calls at the residence of Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, in West Twenty-first street. He returns to Washington this evening.

MISSOURI.

on of things in the county of Lafayette, it being unty in which I reside and keep my office for said

has been resisted or that the citizens have been called upon by the proper officer and refused to respond, which alone could, under the constitution of the United States, authorize the placing of the county under martial law and the calling out of the militia of the State. The facts are that no process has ever been resisted in the county that the citizens have never failed nor refused to respond to the call of the civil officers; that the great mass of the citizens have never failed nor refused to respond to the call of the civil officers; that the great mass of the citizens of the county are ready and willing, at any and all times, if needed or called upon, to aid the civil officers in the enforcement of the taws against all officeders; that the civil officers of the county stand ready at all times to execute the laws, and say they need no military ald in doing so, and it is not at their request nor by their desire that martial law has been proclaimed or troone quartered upon the people of the county, and there is no necessity whatever to authorize or justify such interposition by the Governor.

Scond.—Since the quartering of militia from foreign counties in the county of Lafayette, they, by their isw-lessness and violence have interrupted the execution of the civil laws, and also the revenue laws of the United States, by driving out the Shoriff of the county and his deputies, and the United States Assistant Assessor a prisoner, thus completely obstructing the execution of the United States revenue laws in said Sixth collection district.

Third—They have and are committing such acts of violence upon the citizens of said county as to canse many of them to fee from their homes and business, and to cause a complete suspension of bosiness in said county. For the further information of your Excellency we caural the field of the cause and the said county of them to fee from their homes and business, and to cause a complete suspension of bosiness in said county. For the further information of your Excellency we caur

The linited States Assessant Assessor for Kay county is also made a prisoner by the initiria.

In view of the interruption to the execution of the United States have in said district, and of the fact that the civil officers of the United States cannot remain in said district without protect in against the violence of those lawless men who are all now in possession of the secunty, we respectfully solict the interposition of your Excelency to protect us in the discharge of our duties as Assessor of said district, and that your Excellency will take such steps as will lead to a full and complete investigation of the outrages perpetrated upon a loyal and peaceful people under this unfounded and false pretext that the laws cannot be executed in each county.

RICHARD C. VAUGERM.

United States Assessor, Sixth District, Missouri,

Ented States Assessor, SEARD Desired, Missouri, We, the undersigned, cutiens of Lexington, and county of Lexisyette, state that we know the foregoing recital of some of the outraces perpetuated upon the people of Lafayette county, as set forth by time United States Assessor, R. C. Vaughan, to be true, and they can be established by the concurrent teathmony of the great mass of the people of the county, including the civil officers, and we most earnestly and respectfully unite in the prayer of said petition for protection under the laws of the United States to our lives and property, and that an investigation may be unsistated at the carliest period practicable.

A. GREEN,

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,

L. S. Marshal Wessurn District of Missouri.

To the Christon of Lapatette and Jackson Contrast purpose, I have, by authority of the act of the General Assembly of the 14th of March, 1866, entitled "An act to provide for the enforcement of the civil law," Ac., called into active service twenty-four companies of cavalry and ten companies of infantry for duty in the counties of Lafayette and Jackson, which counties will be required to raise by tartation the amount necessary to pay said force. Whenever I am astisfied that the popie of the counties anemed will enforce the law against all men who have violated it, as they can and ought to do, and shall, by their support of civil authority, give the usual legal protection to the law abiding citizens, and each eviduce than a proper fear of the publishment of the law, the troups ordered there will be withdrawn.

In testimony wherevor'd have herounto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri. Done at the city of Jefferson, this 12th day of December, in the United States the interfying and and counties, in the state of the publishment of the Dark State.

Thave the honor to state that during nearly two years of the past war I was in command of the United States the interfying and the counties and the publishment of the great period of the Carley of

of our most loyal citizens could not cotake, and least of all those who fraued i
forced it upon the people of the State. To
that eighty-five thousand votes only we
electron upon the railfication of the cunstit
some twenty thousand, than the number of
tributed by the State to the armies of the
only one-half of the number of votes pState at the Presidential election of 1860.
stitution was proclaimed to be railfied by
dred majority—some of the strongest Unit
the first outbreak of the war giving the heties against it, and some of the strong
ocunities fin the State at that period giving
it. Thus, at an election in which more tha
the people were disfranchised by an unitest oath—many thousands of those
being in the service as soldiers of it
by a minority vote of the people the
stitution was fastened upon the S
fundamental law. The constitution of appearances were the contrivers of this patrand, that at the last election in this State a large ber of the registrars and supervisors were them candidates for the most lucrative offices in the secondary while making out the lists of qualified. The result of the election—if that can be called at iton in which one political party had the power franchise its political antagoniats—was, as it was init should be, to confirm the power of the minority retain its leaders in office. The majority of the jof the State, disfranchised by their political antagoniation that their constitutional right of suffrace be restored to them by an appeal to the judiciary United States, and that with its restoration the would again resume its republican character in is well as in name, and that the fundamental principlicary would be vindicated and enforced.

It is not to be supposed that those who have mitted such crimes against popular liberty would tact to commit further and greater orimes to retain power they have usurped, nor is it to be supposed.

of the property which quasily fails into the bands; the patriots most active in ridding the country of su obnoxious characters. Nor has this spirit been considered with the spoilation of private property. The rairos public works and other valuable property of the St. to which our creditors look for reimburnement and tax burdened people for relief have been wheeldly also corruptly sacrificed for sums of money absolutely training, in comparison with their cost or value, and that, too, when in some instances doubte the amount and in every instance much larger amounts were offered for the same property than was accepted from the pointical partisans to whom this property was sold. We citationate the record of any civilized State to show a more shameless and profligate spollation of public property to gratity and currich partisans and favorites than those farmished by the sale (so called) of the Iron Mountain Livinoid and the Sixth Nest Branch of the Prottic Railrows.

Such transactions by which the property of the State was disposed of for sums of money so in-adequate, when a larger amount was offered for the same property by parties of greater pectualary responsibilities, brings us irresiably to the conclusion that the officials who sanctioned them must have shared in the plunder. The devaration of war upon the counties of Laingette and Jackson is the continuation and development into a system of the spirit by which Missouri has been governed during the inst few years under the usurped rule of a minority. It will last as long as the rule of the minority coordines. It forestandows the fate of worly county in the State which has sendiciont wealth to tempt the plumeter. The object seems to be to drive the people by violence and intimidation to abandon their homes and lands, and then to purchase teem from the banushed proprietors at a nominal price, or at the sales under laws passed for that purpose.

intimidation to abandon their incomes and proprietors at a nominal price, or at the sales under laws passed for that purpose.

Under these painful and threatening circumstances the undersigned feel themselves compelled to appeal to your Excellency, and through you to the Congress of the United States, for protection against the outrages of which our leilow citizens in simost every county of the State, and especially those of the counties of Laisystee and Jackson, have been made the victims. In this State the executive functionaries, as well as the legislative and the judicial, are aimost all the creatures of a minority and the equal instruments of the oppression of the people whem they have wronged and whom they consequently fear and hate.

We invite from Congress a screttiny and investigation of the facts afleged and the charges we have finite. If Congress tails to perform the duty which it owes to our people—lift fails to investigate the charges which we make, and to interpress the authority of the government to protect peaceful, loval, and law-abiding citizens from oppressions which have become unendurable, then will Congress make itself responsible for the consequence which may follow. Respectfully.

A. D. FILLEY.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD, THOS. F. GANTT, E. B. BROWN, G. F. FILLEY.

FRANK F. BLAIR, JOSEPH ONELL.

THE FALCONER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

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A communication has been received from Mr. H. Falconer, in which he replies to the published card of Mr. T. H. Gallagher, who made a charge against him for forgery. The lengthy character of the communication precludes its publication in detail. The writer makes a very good argument disproving the statements of his accuser, and gives assurance to the public that at the conclusion of the legal investigation now pending, to prove that the transaction involved was an honest beames one. Mr. Falconer fully vindicates Jostice Bodge, who has, by invende, been charged with unnecessarily prolonging the legal investigation. The document is supported by an afidavit as to the ruth of the statements therein contained. As the case 1 of no particular public importance no further notice wif. be taken of it until Justice Bodge renders his decision

FEAST OF THE CIRCUMCISION.

To the religiously inclined to-day has a significance more important than that it is the opening day of the new year. Every event in the life of ear Saviour by which His humlilty and His love for men were shown is duly commemorated by the Caristian Church throughout the world; and, among the many acts of His life which are especially commemorated, is His incorporation into the Jowish Church by the bloody rite of circumsision. In the Catholic Church is is celebrated as a holiday of obligation, or one on which the members of the Church are obliged to assist at the sacrifice of the mass under pain of mortal sin; and in the Episcopal Church the day is also especially celebrated. The decorations in the churches, which had been arranged for Christmas, selectly described in the Hasan, have been allowed to remain, and but few, if any, additions or attentions have been made. In the several churches the services will genforally be held at the same hours as on Sandays, and short sermoss appropriate to the day will be delivered on texts taken from the Gospel of the day, Luke it, Ma